

Tanta University  
Faculty of Engineering(2013-2014) PME2111  
Second year (Computer and Automatic Control)Q (1) (25M)(a) Use Lagrange polynomial to find one root of  $\cosh x + x - 3 = 0$ 

(b) Deduce the form of Newton's divided difference low where

$$F[x_{i+1}, x_i] = \frac{y_{i+1} - y_i}{x_{i+1} - x_i} \quad \text{and} \quad F[x_{i+2}, x_{i+1}, x_i] = \frac{F[x_{i+2}, x_{i+1}] - F[x_{i+1}, x_i]}{x_{i+2} - x_i}$$

(c) From the following table find

x	0	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3
f(x)	2	2.7	3.1	5.2	7.2	9	11

(i) Find  $f(0.21)$ ,  $f(1.1)$  and  $f(2.55)$ 

(using Newton's and Stirling methods)

(ii)  $D_{2,2}$  (Ricardson extrapolation) where  $D_{1,1} = f'(1)$ (iii)  $f'(1)$ ,  $f''(1)$ ,  $f'(0.1)$  and  $f''(0.1)$ 

$C_0 = y_0$   
 $\frac{y_0}{y_1} \frac{C_0(x-x_0)}{C_1(x-x_1)}$   
 $y_1 - y_0 = C_1$   
 $y_1 - y_0 =$

Q (2) (25M)

(a) Deduce the form of truncation error and the form of trapezoidal integration rule.

(b) Find an approximate value of  $\int_0^2 e^{x^2} dx$  by using

(i) Trapezoidal rule

(ii) Simpson rule

(iii) weddle method

(v) Find  $R_{2,2}$  (Romberg extrapolation)

(vi) Gauss three-pionts

(c) Use Newtons backward formula to derive Adams-Bashfourth two-step method then use it to find  $y(0.4)$ ,  $h=0.1$  for

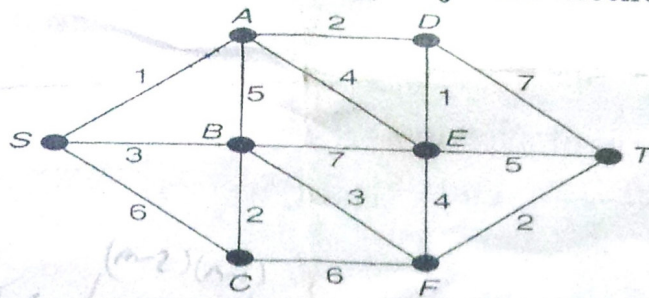
$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = 2x + y \quad \text{where} \quad y(0) = 1, \quad y'(0) = 0$$

-3.4



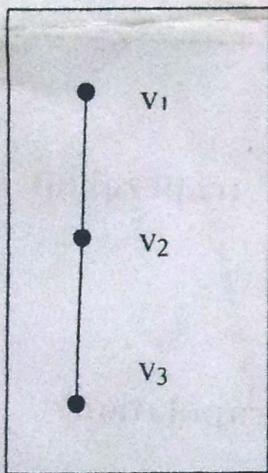
**Q (3) (25M)**

- (a) Prove that if  $G=(V,E)$  is a simple graph,  $n$  is number of edges and  $m$  is a number of Vertices then  $n \leq \binom{m}{2}$
- (b) Show that the number of vertices of odd degree in a graph  $G=(V,E)$  always even
- (c) Find the short path from S to T by Dijkstra method

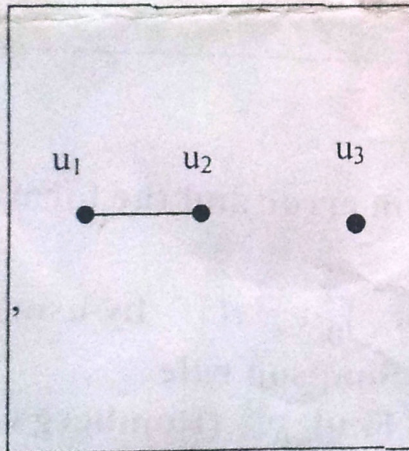


**Q (4) (25M)**

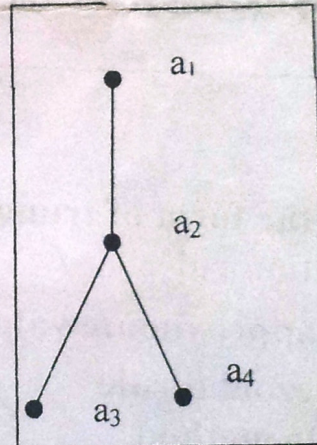
- (a) Consider the graphs  $G \equiv (V_1, E_1)$ ,  $H \equiv (V_2, E_2)$ ,  $M \equiv (V_3, E_3)$  and  $N \equiv (V_4, E_4)$  find:
- The join graph for G and H ( $G+H$ )
  - The product graph for two graph M and N ( $M \times N$ )
  - Using the adjacent matrix to show that  $N=(V_4, E_4)$  is connected Where  $V_1 = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$ ,  $V_2 = \{u_1, u_2, u_3\}$ ,  $V_3 = \{a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4\}$ ,  $V_4 = \{b_1, b_2, b_3\}$



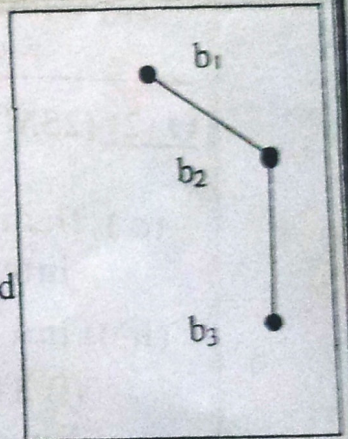
$G \equiv (V_1, E_1)$



$H \equiv (V_2, E_2)$



$M \equiv (V_3, E_3)$



$N \equiv (V_4, E_4)$

- (b) Decide whether the sequence S: 5, 4, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1 is graphical by use deletion degree theorem
- (c) Show that two graph G and H are isomorphic graphs if degrees of vertices of G and H are same.
- (d) Show that in a bipartite graph  $G \equiv (V, E)$  each cycle in G has even length